(b) what steps Government are taking for the speedy recovery of such dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The amounts of Central Excise, Customs and Income tax which have been stayed by various courts in the country as on 31.12.1989 are as under;

	(Rs. in crores)
Central Excise	305.31
Customs	943.23
Income-tax including coop. Tax	171.34

(b) Appropriate administrative, legal and other steps as considered necessary are being taken. Efforts are being made to get the cases listed for early hearings and stays against the recovery vacated.

Appointment of judges

1020. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended appointment of men of unimpeachable integrity and proven merit as judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the remark of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Hyderabad in the third week of April, 1990 that this recommendation has not yet been acted upon; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to implement this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) The Government have seen the speech delivered by the Chief Justice of India in April, 1990 at Hyderabad. He observed:

"One obvious remedy that has been repeatedly recommended but not acted upon in right earnest: cutting down delay in making appointments of Judges to the superior courts, increasing their strength to on a realistic assessment of workload and appointing men of unimpeachable integrity and proven merit While we have been able to increase the strength of Judges to a certain extent, we are yet to act on the other to limbs of the recommendation".

(c) The Government have decided to set up a high-level Judicial Commission for the appointment of Judges in the High Courts and the Supreme court.

Approval of small scale units for the setting up of 100 per cent Export Oriented Units outside Export Processing Zones

1021. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question 3018 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th August, 1989 and state:

(a) what are the names of the 'sensitive items' having high domestic premium which have been totally excluded for domestic sales by 100 per cent Export Oriented Units;

(b) whether small scale units other than 'sensitive items' are approved under 100 per cent EOU scheme outside Export Processing Zones, due to non-availability of adequate speeae/land/shed in such Zones and if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, what are the reasons for discrimination to small scale sector when small scale reserve item are in good demand in foreign countries and a very good source of foreign exchange earning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Products for which domestic sale by 100 per cent Export Oriented Units is not permitted are:

(i) Jewellery of all types;

(ii) Diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones, jewels;

(iii) Motor cars;

(iv) Recorded Video and Audio Cassettes; and

(v) Silver Bullion

(b) There is no restriction on setting up of small scale units under the 100 per cent Export Oriented Scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Import from duty preferential countries

1022. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what items have been earmarked/identified for import from duty preferential countries under General Agreement on Tariff and Trade and Commonwealth Tariff preferences, countrywise;

(b) what are the rates of Customs duty concession on items to be imported under GATT accord from member countries and under Commonwealth tariff preference accord countries; and

(c) what are the names of the authorities issuing GATT certificate for import from duty preferential countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, contracting parties were allowed to maintain Commonwealth Tariff Preferences. These preferences were largely phased out in 1972 consequent upon UK's entry into the European Economic Community. However, India continues to accord residual preferences on a unilateral basis to Mauritius, Seychelles and Tonga. A list of items and tariff preferences offered by India to these countries is annexed. (*See* below.)

(c) There is no system of GATT certification for import from duty preferential countries.

List of items and tariff preferences available to Mauritius, Seyehelles and Tonga under Commonwealth preferences

S. No.	Heading No. or Sub-heading No. of the First Schedule to the Custom Tariff Act, 1975	Description of goods	Rate of duty
1		0801.30 Raw Cashew nut	90% *ad valorem* Rs. 3.00 per Kg.
2		09.01 Coffee, Canned or bottled	90% *ad valorem*
3		0903.20 Unground mace	92 1/2% *ad valorem*
4	0910.10	Unground ginger	92 1/2% *ad valorem*
5	0904.20	Unground chillies	92 1/2% *ad valorem*
6	12.11	Plants and parts of plants used primarily in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes.	5 % *ad valorem*
7	1301.90	Gums, Benjamin and Dammer	50% *ad valorem*
8	25.04	Graphite, natural	60% *ad valorem*
9	25.27	Cryolite, natural	40% *ad valorem*